



In the second semifinals of the USSR women's field hockey championships Krylya Sovetov succumbed to a 2-3 defeat by SKIF. SKIF's next encounter will be with Kolos. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

NOVIKOV AGAIN

Mikhail Novikov from Armenia and the Dynamo-4 team for which he competed won the individual team modern pentathlon national championship in Moscow. He totalled 5,622 points, an excellent sum by far surpassing the result of the Los Angeles Olympic winner Daniel Ma-

aala of Italy. The Dynamo-4 team totalled 16,437 points, which is a far better sum than that of the Italian team who won the Olympic title.

Igor Bryzgalov from Georgia totalled 5,551 to come second and Igor Shvartz from Moscow Region is third with 5,488. They both surpassed Maala's total.

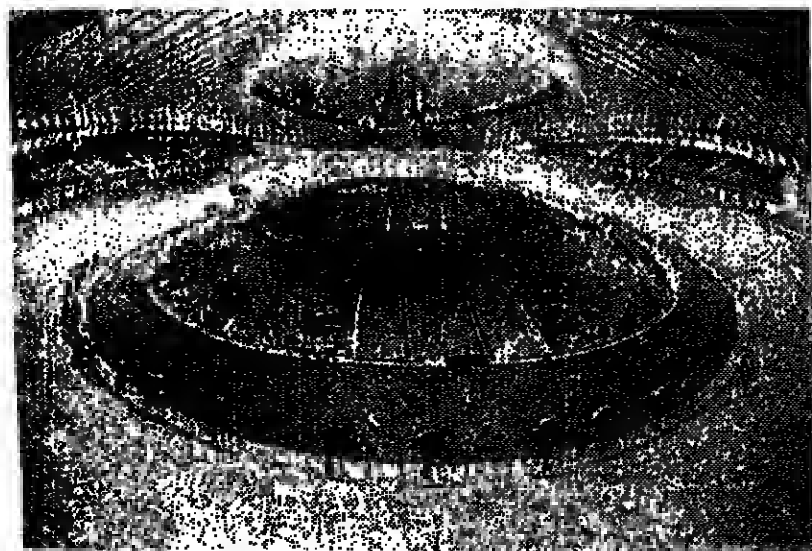
RUGBY TOURNAMENT

The second USSR team beat West Germany 53-13 at a Moscow International tournament for the prize of the USSR Rugby Federation. The winner's top scorer Valery Tiglyev totalled up 21 points. The tournament is winding up on August 11.

The last test competitions are proceeding at the Moscow Olympic cycling track at Krylatskoye to determine the composition of the USSR National Team which will take part in the international competitions Friendship-84, from August 18 to 22.

Sportmen from more than 20 countries have been invited. Cycling fans have the right to expect record speeds. There is every ground for it since Sergei Kopylov, the three-time world champion from the USSR, Olympic champion Lutz Hentsch from the GDR, world champion and record holder Viktor Knyazev from the USSR, and other prize winners of major competitions, will be competing.

Track races at Krylatskoye



Five records for Soviet athletes

On August 4, Olga Krivonozhko walked five kilometers in the streets of the town of Panza (a regional centre in the European part of the Russian Federation) in 21 min 36.02 sec, 4.28 sec better than the former world record of Yang Hong of China. The following day Olga improved upon the 10 km world record of Yong Hong to make it 44.51.6. Walking was relatively recently included in the women's competition and thus records in it are subject to frequent change.

Triple Olympic champion Tatyana Kazankina competed on August 4 in Moscow in the 2,000 m, which is very rarely included in the competition programme. She set a world record of 5.28.72, faster than the former record of American Mary Decker.

And another world record and again in an event which is unusual in general and for women, in particular — one mile. On August 4 in Leningrad noted runner Natalya Artyomova clocked 4.15.80. She took the world record from Romanian Maricela Pulita (4.17.44).

In mid-July Moscow student Galina Chistyakova set a national long-jumping record of 7.21 cm. On August 4 to Moscow she added eight cm to it. It is 14 cm short of the world records of Anisoara Cuamir of Romania. Only Helke Dams of the GDR did better this season.

AND ALL THIS IS OLYMPICS?

It is hard to believe it but it is a fact. IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch had to make an official protest to the Games organizers over TV coverage from the sports facilities, which, according to the IOC Executive Committee and a number of delegations, was "filled with chauvinism". The organizers have been doing all they need in the first place rather than what all the others need (even though elementary laws of hospitality provide for everything otherwise). The division into "good" (American) and "bad" (all the rest) resembles the worst times of a not too distant past when they also divided people into "superior" and "inferior". What is it all for? Winning awards? Why vociferate about the Americans' advantage? First, this has nothing to do with the Games, and, second, the importance of every win is well known to all, not only specialists.

For instance, the success of the Soviet swimmer is legitimate, and the women's — not. Absent are the GDR sportswomen. The achievements of American cyclist compared with the results which were shown these days on the Moscow cycling track by Soviet sportsmen are of little import. The same applies to the results of the Greco-Roman wrestling tournament.

The men's gymnastics competition is over. Well-known 27-year-old Koji Gushiken of Japan won the men's all-around title. He competed at the "Moscow News" 78 tournament, the 1981 and 1983 world championships, placing respectively fifth, third and second in the all-around event. His success is logical (American Vladimir was second and Chinese Li Ning third).

The women's event was won by Mary Lu Reiton of the USA. Last December she won one of the main prizes of the "Chunichi Shimbun" paper. She missed the 1983 world championship. She managed to outrun very strong rivals from Romania: Ecaterina Sabo and Simona Pascu who placed second and third.

Li Ning did well in the individual events, winning three top awards of the total six.

Competition of the most representative group of the Olympics — track-and-fielders — has begun. The win for Carl Lewis in the 100 m dash in 9.99 (world record is 9.93) surprised no one. The same as the success of Mexican Emilio Canto in the 20 km walk (Canto is 1983 world champion). Talking of athletic competition, we will compare its results with the results of the world championships to determine the significance of the contest. Times Olympic winner K. Losch of West Germany reached 20 m 48 cm in the women's shot put (at the world championships Plungarova of Czechoslovakia reached 21.65 and the world record of Natalya Lisovskaya of the USSR stands at 22.73).

There was much talk to the effect that during the Games the result of the 1,500 free-style world record-holder Vladimir Salnikov of the USSR will be broken. The winner Michael O'Brien of the USA showed 15.05.25 (at the 1980 Moscow Olympics Salnikov clocked 14.58.21).

The Olympics is nearing the finish. After eight days of competition the USA has 43 golds, Romania 15, China 13, Italy eight, West Germany and Japan seven each, Canada six each, Britain, France, Holland and New Zealand two each, Mexico, South Korea, Belgium, and Yugoslavia one each.

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POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR L. Yezhov and several first secretaries of the CPSU regional committees presented reports on agricultural activities on collective and state farms of the Russian Federation to the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee at its regular weekly meeting.

The Politbureau entrusted Party, Soviet and economic bodies with the task of taking measures to complete grain harvests as soon as possible and without losses, to speed up grain sales to the state.

It also approved measures suggested by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on better use of forest resources which envisages more complex and rational processing of timber, the selling up of wood complexes and further improvements in the living and cultural conditions of workers engaged in forest industries. In this connection...

(Continued on page 2)

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U.A. BEERAN: USSR is true friend of India

In accordance with established tradition, since 1947 the peoples of India and USSR celebrate the Day of Friendship each year to mark India's Independence Day and the anniversary of the Indo-Soviet Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. For the purpose of delegations of the Soviet Cultural Society and Society of Friends of the Soviet Union have arrived in Moscow.

Below an extract from a book by U.A. Beeran, head of the Soviet Cultural Society, about the Indo-Soviet State of Food and Civil Supply.

Founder of Independent India Jawaharlal Nehru took a deep and sincere interest in the Soviet Union, the country which opened the era of socialist human history. He also expressed the wish of the Indian people who are proud that the Soviet people are their true and loyal friends. One proof of this lies in the fact that the USSR offers the Indian people the most advanced areas of industrial science, the training of people and space exploration, and people stand by our country when danger threatens our country.

Washington strategists are pushing the world into a new era of nuclear confrontation. The people of India and the USSR are engaged in a common struggle for peace on earth and good will to all men. The people of India and the USSR are engaged in a common struggle for peace on earth and good will to all men. The people of India and the USSR are engaged in a common struggle for peace on earth and good will to all men.

PEACE ACTION WEEK

The Soviet people gave an instantaneous response to the appeal of the World Peace Council on holding a week of action for banning nuclear weapons August 0-13.

Mass anti-war rallies take place at many enterprises in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Mol-

davia and many other republics. In the Donetsk Region alone Peace Week was held in 543 work collectives in which 280 thousand took part. The actions of the Soviet peace supporters marking the Week of Action are most diversified, including meetings with peace supporters from abroad.

EXPEDITION COMPLETED AS FLIGHT GOES ON



World's first woman space walker Svetlana Savitskaya receiving congratulations, flanked by Igor Volk and Vladimir Dzhanibekov. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

The world's first woman's walk in open space was the major event of the 7th expedition to the Salyut-7 orbiting station performed by the cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk. The press conference held in Moscow to sum up the expedition's results was held by Academician Vladimir Kolesov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The results of the crew's work in orbit will be utilized in various scientific and economic branches, he added.

While the journalists welcomed Dzhanibekov, Savitskaya and Volk, more experiments were carried out in space by Leonid Khaim, Vladimir Soloviyev and Oleg Aikov. Their flight has been going on for more than six months. They have performed many unique experiments, including six space walks totalling 22 hours 50 minutes, the first time ever for one expedition.



A FORUM OF WORLD GEOLOGISTS

Delegates from 100 countries are attending the 27th International Geological Congress currently in session in Moscow. This highly representative geological forum will discuss 3,672 papers. MNI correspondents

Svetlana Soldatova and Viktor Yevkin interviewed some participants — Academician Vladimir Manner, President of the USSR National Committee of Geologists, Professor Hiroshi Aoki (Japan), Professor Jean-Claude Gail (France) and Dr. B. C. Roy (India) to throw more light on the problems being discussed by the geologists.

MNI: What are some of the... (Continued on page 5)



The "Geoexpo-84" show organized in Moscow to coincide with the 27th International Geological Congress can still be visited. It features geological survey instruments, mining and other equipment (see p. 7). This photo by Andrei Knyazev shows photographic equipment of the West German firm Anteo.

REPRESSION SHOULD BE STOPPED

Lately, repression has been sharply mounted in the USA and some West European countries against peace activists. Every day reports come in about arrests, trials and beatings. Boston, Indiana, in the USA, Ellwangen and Schwabach in West Germany, Comiso in Italy, Greenham Common and Upper Heyford in Britain and many other cities and vil-

lages were the place of police and legal arbitrariness. At solidarity meetings the Soviet people condemn this repression against members of the anti-missile movement. Expressing their will, the Soviet Peace Committee has sent telegrams of protest to the US Supreme Court and local courts, as well as to legal authorities in the FRG.

where persecution of peace advocates has been toughest. The telegrams demand an end to repression and release of the innocent people. Telegrams of solidarity were also sent to some anti-war movements and organizations in the USA and West Europe expressing support for the peace champions who have fallen victims to repression.



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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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The tread of free Nicaragua

Managua, Nicaragua will continue an independent economic policy and will never become a vassal of American imperialism, Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Republic's planning minister, has declared in Managua.

The victory of the revolution, he noted, opened the way to the restructuring of the national economy and freed it of American dictation and domination.

He emphasized the vital importance of international economic aid for Nicaragua, a third of which comes from the socialist countries.

Due to the efforts of the Nicaraguan people and solidarity shown by other countries, the country's economy is making good advances despite the armed provocations against the Republic, sponsored by the USA, he said.

President's words and deeds

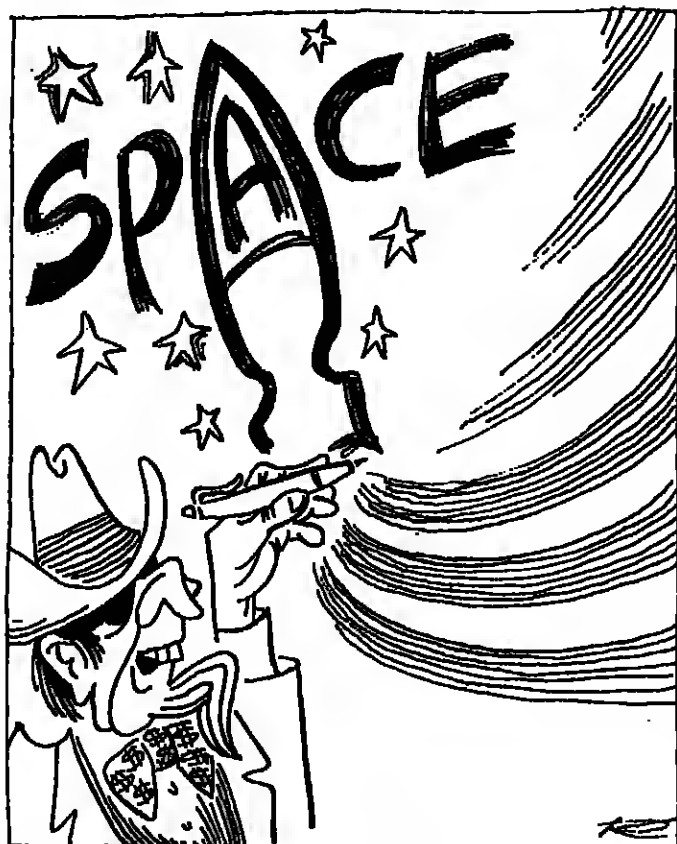
Washington. President Reagan sent to the Congress a report on US "initiatives" in nuclear arms nonproliferation. He claimed that prevention of further spreading of nuclear arms represents one of the "fundamental foreign policy tasks" of the present administration.

As to how president's words contrast his deeds is seen from the fact that the report was made public the very next day after it became known that the administration had decided to supply 100 kg of plutonium to Japan. Congressman R. Clinton said that the report was

ready material for manufacturing nuclear arms.

The reports about plutonium for Japan, its for manufacturing nuclear weapons, aroused anxiety and indignation here. This is a very dangerous step, TASS was told by Gen. La Roque, Director of the Washington-based Center for Defense Information who is a retired admiral.

A wave of militarism is gaining force in Japan now. So where is the guarantee that Japan, being a technologically highly developed country and having stored a sufficient quantity of necessary materials, will not start making nuclear weapons?



Spelling the Washington way.

Drawing by Konstantin Ryhukin

Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 4)

The Politbureau approved proposals of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for providing personnel fluctuations in the foreign industry and improving the efficiency of the utilization of timber and its waste in the national economy.

In line with the decisions of the Summit Conference of COMECON member countries, additional measures are being taken to strengthen cooperation in the Party's guidance of the economy, accelerate scientific and technological progress, intensify economic integration and to exchange experience in the field of economic development.

The Politbureau also considered the information on the visit of Andrei Gromyko to George McGovern, a US politician and public figure, to discuss issues of Soviet-American relations, arms limitation and disarmament, and international tension.

Time has come for serious talks

San Francisco. "Los Angeles Times" has carried an article by president of the Arms Control Association, Herbert Scoville, who sharply criticized the Reagan administration's efforts to militarize outer space.

President Reagan, he noted, is talking of his desire to avert an arms race in space, but in actual fact, instead of accepting

the Soviet proposal and declaring a mutual moratorium on the testing and deployment of anti-satellite systems, he insists on conducting another such test this autumn.

The deployment of space weapons, Scoville points out, is nearing a decisive stage. The decision to be taken in the next few months will decide

whether a costly and useless war will begin, whose only possible conclusion will be general annihilation.

US security and economic interests, Scoville insists, would gain from a mutual renunciation of testing and deploying anti-satellite systems. The time has come for serious talks on the issue until such an opportunity is irrevocably lost.

International Conference on Population

Mexico City. The ninth year that has been unbroken by the Western Imperialist circles, by the United States in the last place, is the main obstacle in the way of solving serious social-economic problems in many developing countries. This is the keynote of many addresses made at the International Conference on Population here. The delegates stressed the need to take effective steps to create economic backwardness of developing countries, to solve hunger, poverty and disease in them. The speakers were only resolute actions toward improving national economies can provide the means for solving demographic problems.

The conference is the first of its kind in the world. It is the first time that the world's population growth is the foremost among the

AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Geneva. The local Police of the UN Commission on Human Rights is the elimination of racial discrimination. The Commission was set up to monitor how the 123 states which signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination comply with its provisions.

To general regret, racial discrimination still exists in various countries and in some in a more serious form than in the past. Trying to end segregation by the world police, the USA and some other states where racial discrimination is sometimes stubbornly refused to accept the Convention.

Discussed at the commission meetings are reports submitted by various countries, where comparison clearly shows the difference in the approach to this problem by capitalist and socialist nations.

JAPAN'S MILITARIST BUDGET

Tokyo. The regular session of the Japanese parliament that ended here is noted for a sharp aggravation of the military budget. The ruling circles of Japan, the ruling circles of the Japanese imperialist bourgeoisie, have been openly military spending. The military budget is increasing by 6.55 per cent in the current fiscal year. The defense agency has been allocated a record amount of 3,000,000,000 yen.

The US Pacific Fleet ships based in Japanese ports are being equipped with the latest air-land weapons. According to the "Asahi Shimbun", the Pentagon is planning to equip the strike aircraft carrier "Midway" now being refitted in Yokosuka Bay, which is the US largest naval complex in the Far East, with anti-submarine helicopters C-130 capable of carrying 10 kilotonne depth charges. Hydrogen bombs to boost will further the ship's nuclear arsenal by adding the latest A-1B nuclear attack bomber to it.

Photo Japan press-TASS

CHILE: ACTS OF PROTEST

Santiago de Chile. At least 20 small towns recently exploded in a series of Chilean towns, according to Reuters.

The bombings protesting the popular policies of the Pinochet regime, cut electricity supplies to several areas. Bank buildings and police stations were also damaged. The explosions were so placed as to avoid casualties among people. Most of the explosions occurred in Santiago and Valparaiso.

Who directed the plotters

London. The details of the plot to kidnap the Zimbabwe Premier Robert Mugabe are disclosed in a book to be published in South Africa.

The terrorist action, written by the "Guardian" of London, editor John Hume, "Sunday Express" was planned for Mugabe's visit to London in 1979 during the Zimbabwe independence negotiations. According to the "Express", the mastermind and the financing was done by the central intelligence agency of Rhodesia. Mugabe was killed by a radio-controlled explosive device in his hotel.

Oil smuggling

Lagos. Some 230 persons of various occupations, including 50 truck drivers, have been arrested on charges of smuggling oil and oil products, according to the Nigerian press.

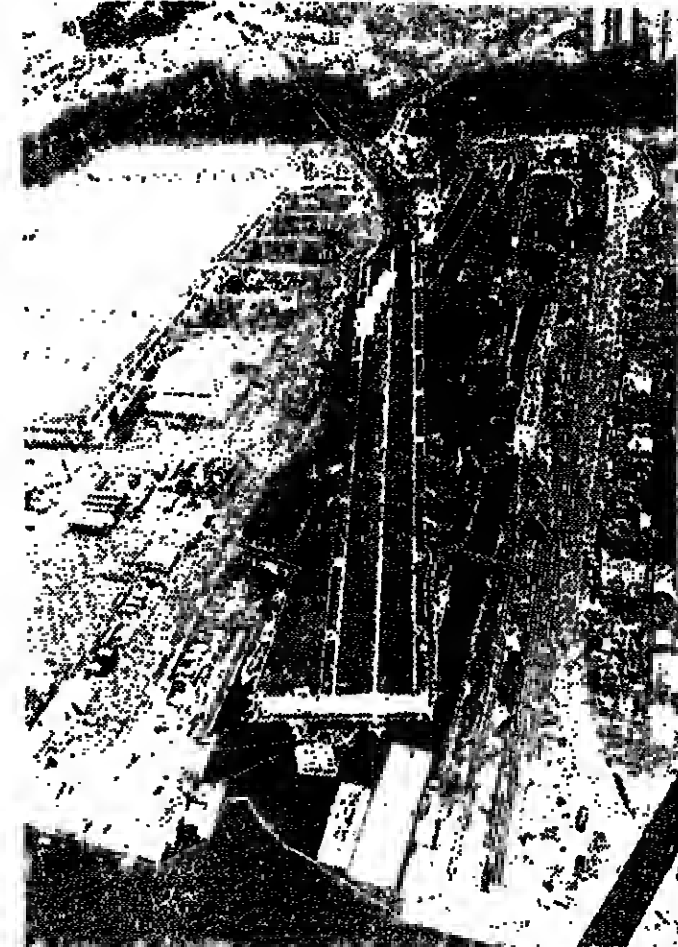
The smuggling from Nigeria was reported under the supervision of Shibu Shehu, the state treasurer, who was arrested with 1,000,000 naira.

The military administration has taken the decision to strictly control the flow of oil from the refineries by placing control over the system on foreign companies.

The refineries are now more strictly guarded and a new law has been introduced to strictly control the flow of oil.

Robbery, American way

Washington. The number of robberies in the United States has grown by 209 per cent in the past decade, according to the national robbery increase. The US Justice Department estimates that in the 1960s there were 50 robberies a year, in the 1970s, while almost 100 were recorded in 1980 and



Cosmos-2000 in Finland

For nearly a month now the novel show "Man Exploring the Universe", alternatively named Cosmos-2000, has been on in a major centre of congresses and shows Dippoli at Espoo, a Helsinki satellite town.

On display is the orbital complex Soyuz-Salvut-Progress, the descent module of a spaceship which was in space, scale models of the world's first artificial Earth satellite, automatic laboratories Lunokhod, stations Venus and Mars, Molniya communication satellite and the Balkour space centre.

Schoolteacher Tapio Virtanen brought to the show his whole family.

The display is an impressive one, he stressed. It provides a good idea of the Soviet effort in the peaceful exploration of space and development of international cooperation in this area. This is being promoted, too, by the Soviet initiatives to prevent the militarization of space.

Already over 155,000 people came to see the show, and the decision was taken to extend it until the end of August.

Science and technology

DIRIGIBLES RETURN

A small dirigible hovering over Paris has become a common sight. It flies regularly between the Orly and De Gaulle airports. One flight takes only 25 minutes, while the same journey by car takes two hours. The dirigible has a crew of two and is capable of conveying 10 passengers and 2.5 tonnes of cargo. The balloon, filled with helium, has a maximum speed of 80 km and maximum flight time of 20 hours.

DINOSAURS ONCE AGAIN

There are numerous hypotheses explaining the disappearance of dinosaurs which prove that none of them can be satisfactory. American scientists R. Muller and D. Whittemer have proposed a new one. They believe that every 20 million years the Earth and the solar system pass through a strip of comet "rain" lasting for one million years. During the

period many plants and animals die. Dinosaurs also became the victims of such rain. The new encounter should take place in 15 million years.

A NOISELESS TRAMCAR?

The tramcar is not infrequently associated with the permanent noise that accompanies its movement. The noise of the wheels is particularly annoying. But tram engineers in Magdeburg, the GDR, will soon be using a special lubrication equipment which will make the tram noiseless. A special pump will be engaged at the curves to pump graphite lubrication on the wheels. Apart from eliminating the noise, the lubrication will considerably reduce wear and tear.

OF INTEREST

The cost of a glacier

How much does a glacier cost? Until recently there would hardly have been any convincing answer to this question. Now, however, there is a precedent: Soviet authorities recently purchased a valley in the Alps which had been the property of the Savoy family for a long time. There is a big glacier among the rocks. The valley cost glacier cost 1.8 million dollars. The landslide cost is estimated.

plotted by the fact that the Rhone, one of Europe's biggest rivers, takes its source from the valley's conglomeration of ice and granite. The enterprising Savoy family had built two hotels there as well as two power stations and an artificial ice cave, which attracted crowds of tourists and, of course, more profits.

The world's oldest postage stamp

Removing heaps of rubbish from the attic of an old house,

a Czechoslovak, Jindřich Skraml, came across an old, yellowed envelope with a 3-cent postage stamp indicating the date May 8, 1839.

J. Skraml, who had never had anything to do with philately, came unexpectedly in possession of a unique and the world's most precious postage stamp. His find is 160 years older than the famous 1-penny black stamp issued by the British Post Office on May 1, 1840, and which had been considered the oldest stamp in the world until Skraml decided to put the attic of his parent's home in order.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai ZABORIN



A DIFFERENCE WHICH IS NOT

Even though the Israeli Labour Party scored only a "Pyrrhic Victory" at the recent parliamentary elections in Israel it has all the same succeeded in its goal: the president has asked the party's leader, Shimon Peres to form a new cabinet. Israel is looking forward to a possible change in government but could it possibly mean a change in policies?

It would be fitting to compare the Labour Party platform with that of the Likud bloc of Begin-Shamir, which had ruled the country since 1977.

ECONOMICS. This area is the Achilles' heel of the Likud government. The "liberalized" or "market" economy policies conducted for seven years resulted in disaster in several areas, worsening with each successive year. The balance of payments deficit has already topped \$500 million dollars and foreign debt has reached 23,000 million — the world's biggest per capita. The state budget is being perpetually tattered with the deficit, unemployment is on the increase and profits are being polarized. Thus while last year this indicator topped 200 per cent (in 1977 it was 38 per cent), it reached 330 per cent in the first half of this year. In December, according to Rauter estimates,

it might climb at present rates, up to 4,000 per cent — a modern monogamy level for a modern state. The Shamir government clearly lost control over many economic processes.

The Labour Party does not offer any alternatives either. All its proposals essentially boil down to bringing in economic emergency measures like freezing of wages, cutting budget spending primarily on social needs, while leaving the military budget intact. This is actually the same method employed by Likud to try to "heel" the ailing economy during the last few years.

POLITICS. Israeli policies in the West Bank of the Jordan and Golan Strip were of a second importance in the election campaign. In the West, especially the USA, they like to stress that the two parties sharply differ on the issue. The Likud advocates Camp David while the Labour Party supports the "Reagan plan". The former, they allege, is mainly expansionist, dotting the occupied lands with Israeli settlements on a wholesale basis, while the latter thinks it necessary to do that mainly along the line of the "newly acquired borders", even seems to be prepared to slow down the process — and that is allegedly a proof of its "flexibility" and of the

possibility of some future Middle East compromises.

In fact these are superficial differences, their root policies being the same, for both Camp David and the "Reagan plan" are but variants of the separate and partial settlement under which Tel Aviv would like, with Washington's solid support, to start twisting the arms of the Arab countries, forcing them to accept the capitulatory American-Israeli schemes. Evidence of this is the refusal by both the Labour Party and the Likud to recognize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to their independent state; the refusal to recognize the PLO, to discuss ways of settling the Middle East problem at a representative international conference to be attended by all interested parties as provided for in the recent Soviet proposals.

These Soviet initiatives, as several countries see them, are a realistic alternative to the extremely tense situation in the Middle East, a clear guideline for a cardinal political settlement of the entire set of problems in the region. They actually coincide with the pan-Arab platform formulated at the Foz summit in September 1982. The fact that Israel and the USA re-

ject the Soviet proposals is further proof that in actual fact they are not desirous of a fair settlement of the Middle East conflict, rely on force and hope to achieve military and political domination in the region.

In the case of Israel this line of thought was clearly marked during the election campaign debate on policies towards southern Lebanon — a third campaign milestone. Both parties promised, under certain conditions, to withdraw the Israeli troops, the only difference being that Peres was prepared to do that earlier than Shamir. It is naive to think, though, that this could be true. As testified by Tel Aviv's practical moves, the Zionists are doing all they can to drag on the Israeli presence in the Lebanese south. Their aims are understandable — the longer the region remains under Israeli occupation, the more chances of Tel Aviv to "explore" it and subjugate it. Significantly, in 1987 Moshe Dayan, then Labour Party defence minister, told his troops that Israeli foreignness created an Israel within the 1967 borders — and that it would fall to the younger generation's lot to create a Great Israel.

Two conclusions are clear: the Labour Party and the Likud are two branches of the same tree of Zionism. Separately or together, in the form of a joint "big coalition" which is in talk in Israel now — they are not prepared to refrain from their aggressive expansionist policy fraught with pernicious consequences for the Middle East as a whole and Israel in particular.

PROFILES

ALEXANDER PALEI AND ALEXEI KOSHVANETS

Last June five categories of musicians (pianists, violinists, organists, lute players, and singers) took part in the 7th International Musical Competition organized in Leipzig (GDR) in honor of Johann Sebastian Bach. About 230 people from thirty countries competed. The Soviet pianist Alexander Palei and violinist Alexei Koshvanets won gold medals.



Alexander Palei.

Alexander Palei, a soloist of the Kishinev Conservatoire, is a talented, temperamental musician with a unique dynamic style and brilliant technique, qualities that created a very favourable impression upon the jury and audience.

Everything seemed so easy for him that he became worried lest this ease would turn into superficiality. He had laid great hopes on the Bach programme which he had considered extremely difficult. He had been preparing for the competition for seven months, studying, ironing, "turning" himself, and subjecting his life to a rigid routine. By 5.30 a.m. he would already be at the piano. Each day he played for 6 or 7 hours. Besides his piano work, he played radio and TV recordings, and continued his teaching at the Art Institute.

The victory in this competition is not only the result of tireless effort; it is also the beginning of a new method of work, says Alexander Palei, who believes that he cannot live without playing Bach's music. Palei orientates himself on the already existing traditions when playing Bach but he emphasizes that since the great composer's music is not a museum piece it must be played using 20th-century idioms.

Palei settled in Kishinev two years ago after

his post-graduate studies at Moscow Conservatoire. His concert repertoire includes foreign classics, romanticists, impressionists and music by Soviet composers.

Alexander is fond of Kishinev, where his parents and family live and consider Moscow his second home town. Married to a woman of his profession he is a father of a four-year-old girl. He came to Moscow when a 7th-form schoolboy to enroll in the Central Music School. Now he is given to music conducting and is hoping to be admitted into the Faculty of Conductors at the Moscow Conservatoire.



Alexei Koshvanets.

Alexei Koshvanets is a very harmonious musician who has brilliantly mastered all the components of viola playing according to Miroslav Rustin, a member of the competition jury and an assistant professor at the Moscow Gnessin Music Institute. He is a man of good taste, high skill and is particularly good at playing virtuosic pieces.

Alexei Koshvanets, 22, has been living in Moscow for the past seven years. After completing 9 forms at a 10-year music school in Kishinev, he gained admission into the Moscow Conservatoire Music School.

Alexei Koshvanets told the MNI that Bach has always been one of his favourite composers. He said the composer's works anticipated the modern style in music.

Boris IVASHKOVICH

A scene from Kikla's ballet "Dubrovsky", based on a novel by Pushkin and premiered by the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre from Gorky near touring Moscow.



Photo by Andrei Koytsev

FOR THE FIRST TIME AT WATERFORD

A group of actors from the Moscow Vakhtangov Theatre has given successful performances in the United States. They attended the 20th annual International conference of playwrights at the Eugene O'Neill Theatre Centre in Waterford, Connecticut.

Besides the Soviet theatre delegation, which was led by Yevgeny Simonov, chief artistic director of the Theatre, the conference was attended by authors and actors from Denmark, Australia, Argentina, Venezuela, the People's Republic of China, the Caribbean countries, and numerous guests from Europe.

The Vakhtangov actors played Mamin's "Belts". Both the play and the actors were cordially welcomed by the audiences, the American and foreign theatre people. There was a broad coverage in the press and over the radio. There were numerous meetings with colleagues from other countries in the process of the conference. There was a lively and interesting exchange of ideas about the theatre. The rich theatre life in the USSR, Yevgeny Simonov stressed, gave rise to an unanimous feeling of respect.

It was not the first time that a Soviet delegation took part in the international conference of

playwrights there. But it was the first time that a delegation brought a Soviet play to the USA.

V. KNOX
TASS correspondent
New York

FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. Preparation under way for the "Evenings" music festival held at the Pushkin Music Arts in Moscow. The third festival will be devoted to art and music of the 20th century. The concert program which is compiled by the Soviet pianist Svetlana Tikhonova is the initiator of the festival.

Guest parliament. The choir from the "Fidelio" Main has given concert in Moscow for the first time. The New Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire they visited. Gliko Stele Central Music Culture, where they met the Grand Children of the USSR Television and Radio network.

BUSINESS



'GEOEXPO-84'

The "GEOEXPO-84" international exhibition highlighting the latest geological technology from 21 countries is reviewed below by its participants.

Italstroi's plans

Italstroi S.p.A., according to the company's advertising journal, is a company which aims to promote and coordinate all activities in the building sector in Italy and abroad, with special attention to the socialist countries.

Italstroi S.p.A. has been recently founded in Turin thanks to the initiative of air

bus entrepreneur who has been present on the Soviet market for 25 years.

Romulo Ramella, president of Italstroi, granted access to MNI at the recent international "GEOEXPO-84" exhibition.

Despite the fact that the company is still young, he said, it

encompasses over 100 leading Italian firms, and business cooperation between Italstroi and its partners had already

yielded remarkable results.

A contract has been signed between the Soviet trading firm Vostokbank and the Italian firm Italstroi for the supply of equipment for soil fortification and geological

A paragon of businesslike approach

Towards promoting its business contacts, Italstroi makes use of the services of a Soviet intermediary firm named, which represents the interests of Italstroi on the Soviet market.

The Italstroi president stated that "GEOEXPO-84" was the society's second participation in exhibitions held in the USSR. He said the Italian firms which attended the exhibition: Rudis, Contura, IMCO, and SIS attached great importance to it since they

highlighted the possibility of not only penetrating the Soviet market but also the opportunity of learning in the course of meetings and negotiations which Soviet goods they could import.

Italstroi intends to participate in the forthcoming "Leningrad Construction Structures" exhibition and in the "Refrigeration Equipment Fair" in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius.

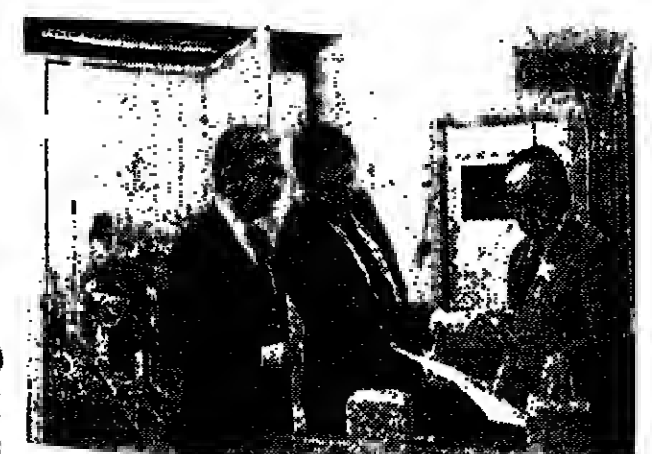
During the years of our relations Italstroi has exported to the USSR a large quantity of machines and equipment for mining, oil refining, chemistry, tunnel-construction, for pipelines, the power industry, etc.

Our drilling machines operate at the Nizhny Novgorod project and on offshore oil fields — at Envoi Rog in the Ukraine.

In Norilsk we have quite an interesting form of cooperation. A pipeline has been built there to pump copper ore from the pits to the factory. We sold several pumps for the project and now would like to continue this cooperation in transportation of ore by pipelines.

Our company conducts an active search for ways of commercialization. We discuss with licensing purchase in the USSR of electrical equipment for air compressors to be supplied to the USSR. This is industrial cooperation already.

Antonio Cicchi noted that his company had planned, according to the contract signed, to deliver equipment for the second stage of the Kemi-2 autoworks, two-thirds of which was ready to be dispatched to the USSR. But the political difficulties which arose not through the fault of the company or of the Soviet side, incurred losses to the firm. We are confident, stressed Antonio Cicchi, that despite the existing obstacles we will be able to continue our cooperation in this field as well.



Romulo Ramella (left) examining an Italstroi stand.

PEOPLE, EVENTS, FACTS



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Major events of political and general importance, the achievements of science, technology and culture, sports news — are typical subjects highlighted by Soviet periodicals. Subscribe to Soviet newspapers and magazines through the nearest firm or organization doing business with Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.

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Georgians dance in Italy

The Italian newspaper "L'Espresso", published in Verona, has quelled the rumors given by the Stein Academic Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble as a triumph.

The Georgian dancers gave three concerts at the opera at

200 YEARS AGO

The Baroque chamber music ensemble, with the instruments of a violin, flute, oboe and clavichord, is performing of the Moscow Znamensky Cathedral.

And now, for the first time, the first Russian comic opera, "American" with libretto written 200 years ago by I. Krylov, is being performed under the auspices of the music section of the All-Russian Society for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture. The beautiful music is by Yevgeny Fomin, the creator of early Russian operas.

Baroque has also been trying to revive other compositions by Fomin for almost twenty years now. The wide scope of the composer's interests is omelet. His folk-flavored melodies of the "Cossacks", the lullaby tenderness of "Orpheus and Eurydice", and the brilliant overture to the "Americans" speak for themselves.

Roman Theatre in Verona. All the concerts passed to the accompaniment of thunderous applause. The audience was full.

Besides Verona, the dance ensemble, directed by Sukhishvili and Ramishvili, gave concerts in Trieste, Pescara, Brindisi, and other places. The concerts were attended by more than 50,000 people.

This was our fourth visit to

Italy, said N. Ramishvili after the end of the tour. This fact by itself speaks about the great interest Italians have for Georgian folk dances. The reception was extremely cordial everywhere. We had to dance many "oncores". Our contacts with the temperamental Italians were a professional treat. I shall not be mistaken if I say that such performances help Italians to learn more about the multinational art of the Soviet Union and, with its help, about our country.

Polish art on show in Moscow

A one-man exhibition by Polish artist Wieslaw Gerholinski has been mounted at the Central Artists Club in the Krymsky Val St. On display are still lifes, portraits and genre painting.

"A Glimpse of Meditation" — one of Gerholinski's exhibits.



WHAT'S ON!

August 11-13

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). The Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble performance: 11 — Kismet, "The Magic Clock", 12 — (mat, eve), 13 — Variety concert.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin-akaya St.). Guest performances of the Pushkin Opera and Ballet Theatre from Gorky. 11 (mat), 12 (eve) — Olfenbach, "Duke Bluebeard" (opera-buffo), 13 — Karyanov, "Foma Gordeyev" (opera), 14 — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet).

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 11 — Pushkin, "The Miser", 12, 14 — Stravinsky, "The Soldier's Story".

Mayakovsky Theatre (19 Horizon St.), 11 — Cohorn, "The Gin Game", 12 — Radzinsky, "Believable Love and Death".

FILMS

Professor Dovel's Will (Mos. Film Studios).

A sci-fi film based on the well-known novel by A. B. Lyayev "Professor Devil's Head".

Cinema: "Otkrytiye" (1) P. A. Kikla, "Metro" (2) P. A. Kikla, "Rostov" (3) P. A. Kikla, "Moscow" (4) P. A. Kikla, "Pushkin" (5) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (6) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (7) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (8) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (9) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (10) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (11) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (12) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (13) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (14) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (15) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (16) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (17) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (18) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (19) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (20) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (21) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (22) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (23) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (24) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (25) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (26) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (27) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (28) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (29) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (30) P. A. Kikla, "Miro Pushkin" (31) P. A. 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